

# 速战速决

## 大学英语四级

SUZHAN SUJUE DAXUE YINGYU  
SJI YISHU TONGGUAN

2009

# 一书通关

主 编：张 政



外文出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

★ 附赠MP3光盘 ★

# 速战速决

## 大学英语四级

SUZHAN SUJUE DAXUE YINGYU  
SJI YISHU TONGGUAN

# 一书通关

主 编：张 政



外文出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

速战速决大学英语四级一书通关 / 张政主编. —北京: 外文出版社, 2009

ISBN 978-7-119-05621-0

I. 速… II. 张… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 006893 号

## 速战速决大学英语四级一书通关

主 编 张 政  
责任编辑 葛 欣  
封面设计 红十月设计室  
印刷监制 冯 浩

### ©外文出版社

出版发行 外文出版社

地 址 中国北京西城区百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037

网 址 <http://www.flp.com.cn>

电 话 (010) 68995964/68995883 (编辑部)  
(010) 68320579/68996067 (总编室)  
(010) 68995844/68995852 (发行部/门市邮购)  
(010) 68327750/68996164 (版权部)

电子信箱 [info@flp.com.cn/sales@flp.com.cn](mailto:info@flp.com.cn/sales@flp.com.cn)

印 制 北京外文印刷厂

经 销 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本 大 32 开

印 张 10.375

装 别 平

字 数 380 千字

版 次 2009 年第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-119-05621-0

定 价 19.80 元

外文社图书 版权所有 侵权必究

外文社图书 有印装错误可随时退换

# 前言

# Preface

## 谋事半功倍之道 人通达透彻之门

教育部高教司于2005年9月下旬公布了大学英语四级考试改革的新题型，并改革分数报道形式，由原来的100分制改为710分的计分体制，不设及格线，只发成绩单。从2006年6月份起的四级考试将采用新的考试题型。各项分值及比例如下：

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型		比例
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	15%	35%
		长对话	多项选择		
	听力短文		多项选择	20%	
			复合式听写		
阅读理解	仔细阅读理解		多项选择	25%	35%
			选词填空或简答题		
	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子 填空或其他	10%	
完型填空	完型填空		多项选择	10%	10%
写作和翻译	写作		短文写作	15%	20%
	翻译		汉译英	5%	

与改革前的考试相比，新的四级考试难度有所增加、侧重有所变化，更加强调考生的综合能力。那么，考生该如何应对，才能在更具挑战性的四级考试中得心应手呢？

其实，四级考试轻取高分，并非难事，因为它有章可循，有法可依，有规可矩，只要考生稍事努力、方法得当，便可取得好成绩。

因此，我们精心设计了此书，为广大考生提供四级考试经典权威章法、规矩，为您揭开庐山真面目，伴您轻松体验“会当凌绝顶，一览众山小”的身心快感。

本书的特色在于：

### 1. 讲解“精”

本书避开已往单项讲解过于冗余、罗嗦的弊端，技巧讲解突出“精”，力求做到“一语中的”、“实用高效”，使考生能事半功倍。

### 2. 演练“真”

模拟演练选材接近四级真题，无论题材、体裁、内容、风格、篇幅、难度都逼真，便于考生能“假题”“真做”，成为考生自检自测的尺度标准。

### 3. 分析“细”

五套模拟试题分析详细、全面，解释包括：常用短语、难句剖析、短文概略、例句阐释。着力做到使考生“不仅知其然，还要知其所以然”，真正做到融会贯通。

### 4. 真题“新”

为便于考生了解最新考试动态，书中附有最近（08年）的两次考试真题，旨在使考生体验最新真题考试走向和趋势。

一些看似无关痛痒的“雕虫小技”，也不可掉以轻心，它从语言知识、背景知识、语音知识、情感因素、知识拓展等方面助你全面发展，应考中游刃有余。

本书由多年从事大学英语教学、考前辅导、和阅卷工作的老师，针对考试的重点、难点量身定制。希望通过此书，使那些莘莘学子们在英语学习中不再走弯路，早日在四级考试中拿到高分。编写过程中参考了国内外的诸多材料，不再一一注明，在此一并表示感谢。

2001	2001	英语听力	英语阅读	英语翻译
2002	2002	英语听力	英语阅读	英语翻译
	2002	英语听力	英语阅读	英语翻译

# 目 录

# Contents

## 第一部分 综合技巧 / 1

### 一、写作 (Writing) 的关键要素 / 2

1. 用词的准确性与宽度 / 2
2. 句子的多样化 / 4
3. 造句要领 / 5
4. 典型作文的常用句型 / 6
5. 用于文章或段落起始的常用句型 / 8
6. 用于文章或段落结尾的常用句型 / 10

### 二、快速阅读 (Skimming and Scanning) 解题技巧 / 11

1. 是非题的应对策略 / 11
2. 填空题的应对策略 / 13

### 三、听力 (Listening) 解题技巧 / 14

1. 对话题 / 14
2. 短文题 / 21
3. 短文听写题 / 22

### 四、阅读理解 (Reading in Depth) 选词填空解题技巧 / 23

1. 解题步骤 / 23
2. 语法知识是解题基础 / 24
3. 上下文是解题关键 / 24

### 五、阅读理解 (Reading in Depth) 篇章阅读理解解题技巧 / 27

1. 命题设置规律 / 27
2. 考点分析 / 29
3. 解题钥匙 / 31

### 六、完型填空 (Cloze) 解题技巧 / 34

1. 复合句与特殊句式、句型 / 34
2. 代词用法、代词与所指代名词的单复数一致关系 / 34

3. 主谓一致及名词单、复数 / 35
4. 谓语动词与非谓语动词 (包括不定式、动名词和分词) / 35
5. 连词和起连接作用的副词及其短语 / 36
6. 词形、词义相近的单词或短语 / 36
7. 习惯用语及介词搭配 / 37
8. 从语篇高度根据上下文内容确定答案 / 37

## 七、翻译 (Translation) 解题技巧 / 38

1. 翻译中的语法技巧 / 38
2. 翻译中的词汇技巧 / 45

## 第二部分 模拟试题 / 55

Model Test One / 56

Model Test Two / 72

Model Test Three / 88

Model Test Four / 104

Model Test Five / 120

## 第三部分 模拟试题答案及详解 / 137

Model Test One 参考答案 / 138

Model Test Two 参考答案 / 160

Model Test Three 参考答案 / 182

Model Test Four 参考答案 / 206

Model Test Five 参考答案 / 228

## 第四部分 大学英语四级考试真题 / 249

2008 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 / 250

2008 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题 / 266

## 第五部分 大学英语四级考试真题答案及解析 / 283

2008 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题答案及解析 / 284

2008 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题答案及解析 / 304

# 第一部分

## 综合技巧

## PART ONE



the relationship between love and learning exactly (→

will not affect (→ affect) learning

with great care, 应改为 properly, 此外, effect 为名词,

应改为 affect

at school, he won first reward (→ prize) for good behavior. 句中

reward (酬劳) 词不达意, 应改为 prize

(2) They think their age is enough old (→ they are old enough), they have

the right to love. enough old 是词不达意, 应改为 old enough

在从句中, 应改为 they are old enough

(6) I am possible to go now. (→ I am likely to go) 应改为 I am likely to

go 或 It is possible for me to go

(7) As it is known, there are much (→ few) fake commodities in today's

society, much 不能修饰可数名词, 应改为 few

(8) Many a clever boy have asked such unimportant (→ unimportant)

question. 应改为 such an unimportant question. 不可不用单数的名词

或 unimportant 用以修饰单数, 所以用 an

外, many a clever boy has 前不能 have, 应改为 many a clever boy has



## 一、写作 (Writing) 的关键要素

四级作文评判的标准是“语言”和“内容”。所谓内容，即切题；所谓语言，即用词准确，无误。

### 1. 用词的准确性与宽度

词是语言的基本单位，人们要表达思想，就要选择适当的词语，否则，就会词不达意。英汉文字不对称、不对应、不对形、不对等现象俯拾皆是，切忌“表面”对应。例如：

- (1) How you behave exposes (→ **show**) the kind of person you are. expose 意思是“暴露”、“揭露”，用在这很显然不妥，应改为 shows。
- (2) What's more, we can learn (→ **acquire/gain**) knowledge through reading information books. 句中 learn knowledge 显然是要表达“学到知识”，由于受汉语的影响把汉语的表达照搬过来不妥，应将其改为 acquire/gain knowledge。
- (3) If we deal with the relationship between love and learning exactly (→ **properly**), love will not effect (→ **affect**) learning.  
exactly 修饰 deal with 用词不当，应改为 properly，另外，effect 为名词，应改为动词 affect。
- (4) While at school, he won first reward (→ **prize**) for good behavior. 句中的 reward (酬劳) 词不达意，应改为 prize。
- (5) They think their age is enough old (→ **they are old enough**), they have the right to love. enough old 是中国式英语，按英语习惯，enough 应放在形容词、副词后，应说 they are old enough。
- (6) I am possible to go now... (→ **I am likely to go**) 应改为 I am likely to go 或者 It is possible for me to go...
- (7) As it is known, there are much (→ **few**) fake commodities in today's society. much 不能修饰可数名词，应改为 few。
- (8) Many a clever boy have asked such unimportant (→ **an unimportant**) question. 应改为 such an unimportant question，表示泛指概念的英语可数名词前应有冠词，由于 unimportant 是以元音开头，所以用 an。此外，many a clever boy has 而不是 have。汉语中没有主谓一致，而英语

中的谓语定要与主语的数一致。

- (9) There are many people like (→ **who like**) to go to the movies. 应该为 **who like**, 或者 **liking**, 或整句改为 **Many people like to go...**
- (10) The climate in Walton is colder than other cities (→ **that in other cities**). 英语中的比较对象应一致, 即人与人, 物与物, 天气与天气相比, 此句应改为 **than that in other cities**.
- (11) His body is very good. His body is fit. (→ **He is well, and he is fine.**) 表示“他身体好”应为 **He is well, he is fine** 或者 **he is fit, he is healthy, or he is in good health**.
- (12) Of both his novels I like this one best (→ **better**). Unfortunately he and his brother both don't like it. **best** 改为 **better**。汉语“都”(all)对应的英语可以是 **each, every, everything, any, nothing, none, no one, both, neither, either** 等等, 反之亦然。英语中的“两者都”用“**both**”, “两者都不”用“**neither**”, “我也去”对应的是 **I will go too**。 “我也不去”对应的是 **I won't either**。
- (13) Some people think we needn't to worry (→ **worry**) about fresh water. 去掉 **to**, 或者改为 **we don't need to worry...**
- (14) Nowadays many people don't like to go to the movies, too (→ **either**). 否定句子中的 **too** 改为 **either**。
- (15) As is known to all of us that science (→ **As is known to all of us, science**) and technology play an important role in... 改为 **As is known to all of us, science....** 或者 **It is known to all of us that science...**
- (16) The reason for this is because (→ **The reason for this is that**) he did not... 改为 **The reason for this is that...**
- (17) Some one consider that fresh water will not touch it's (→ **its**) end. **it's** 改为 **its**。
- (18) If you have any questions, please rise (→ **raise**) your hand. **rise** 改为 **raise**。 还要注意词性、及物性和用法的不同, 如 **hear / listen; benefit / beneficial; difficult / difficulty; pleasure / pleased; surprised / surprising** 等。
- (19) When he returned back to home (→ **came back home**), he brought me a nice gift. **Returned back to home** 应改为 **came back home**, 或 **returned home**。



写作中另一个值得注意的问题是用词的**宽度**：当同一概念有不同的表达时，不妨换一种说法。比如下面这两句话：

The teacher thinks (→ **maintains**) that students should give up love for the sake of learning. Students, however, think (→ **hold**) that forbidding love between college students is no good.

这两句话里，谓语分别是 think 和 think，如将二者改为 maintain 和 hold 意思相同，但用词宽度就比原文好得多，这两句话里还用了 for the sake of, give up 等短语，都是用词宽度的表现。

## 2. 句子的多样化

### (1) 开头的多样化

“主—谓—宾”、“主—系—表”，是英语的基本句型，主语领先句也是用得最多的句型，但同时又可以用其他结构开头，如：

- 1) Defeated in the minor exchange, I now feel very sad and unhappy. (分词短语做状语开头)
- 2) Under no circumstances should we neglect the importance of study. (介词短语做状语开头)
- 3) Equally important is a good reading habit. (表语开头)
- 4) There are two ways one can own a book. (there be 句型开头)

改变句子开头，句子就会更生动，也使文章疏落有致，丰富多彩。

### (2) 句子长度的变化

句子的长短并无优劣之分，但一味地使用短句就会使文章显得单调乏味，鲜有文采：

- 1) She returned to her office room. She found a note from Mr. May under the door. He said he was waiting for her in that coffee room and hadn't found her sister yet. He added that he was sorry to have missed her.

语法、用词和文字均无可挑剔，但句子都是短句，读起来平淡无味。经修改：

**When** she returned to her office room, she found a note from Mr. May under the door, **which** said he was waiting for her in that coffee room and hadn't found her sister yet. He added that he was sorry to have missed her.

- 2) We entered the office of the factory and we met the director, and he called a guide to show us around the...

修改后

**Entering** the office of the factory, we met the director, **who** called a guide to show us around the...

- 3) Last week, I went to the theater. I had a good seat. The play was interesting. I did not enjoy it. A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me. They were talking loudly. I got very angry. I could not hear the actors. I turned round. I looked at the man and the woman angrily...

修改后:

Last week, I went to the theater and had a good seat. **Although** the play was interesting, I did not enjoy it **because** a young man and a young woman **sitting** behind me were talking loudly. I got very angry **for** I could not hear the actors, so I turned round looking at them angrily...

### 3. 造句要领

造句包含两层意思:一是语法正确,也就是说句子结构要完整正确,二是句型要多样化。正确的句子,要求结构完整和意义完整,要避免残缺句和融合句。残缺句就是指句子成分残缺不全,例加:

- Because communication has become more and more important to a modern society.

这是一个残缺句。因为它只不过是一个由 because 引出的原因状语从句,而主句残缺。应改为:

- Because communication has become more and more important to a modern society, people begin to pay more attention to it.

融合句就是将许多意思各不相干的句子生硬地融进一个句子结构中。例如:

- However, too many examinations probably make us very tired and nervous, and waste our much time and useless at all.

这是一个典型的融合句。这个句子“融进”了三个意思:1. 考试太多搞得我们既疲倦又紧张;2. 过多的考试使我们浪费了许多时间;3. 这种考试一点用也没有。正确写法是将它改写成三个独立的句子:

- However, too many examinations probably make us very tired and nervous. Also, they will waste us too much time. Some of these examinations are of no use at all.



## 4. 典型作文的常用句型

### (1) 用于驳斥和比较的常用句型

- ① In general, I don't agree with...
- ② In my opinion, this point of view doesn't hold water.
- ③ The chief reason why is that...
- ④ There is no doubt that...
- ⑤ It is not true that...
- ⑥ It can be easily denied that...
- ⑦ We have no reason to believe that...
- ⑧ What is more serious is that...
- ⑨ But it is a pity that...
- ⑩ Besides, we should not neglect that...
- ⑪ But the problem is not so simple. Therefore, ...
- ⑫ Others may find this to be true, but I believe that...
- ⑬ Perhaps I will question why...
- ⑭ There is a certain amount of truth in this, but we still have a problem with regard to...
- ⑮ Though we are in basic argument with..., but...
- ⑯ What seems to be the trouble is...
- ⑰ Yet differences will be found, that's why I feel that...
- ⑱ It would be reasonable to take the view that..., but it would be foolish to claim that...
- ⑲ There is in fact no reason for us to believe that...
- ⑳ What these people fail to consider is that...

### (2) 用于描写图表和数据的常用句型

- ① It has increased by three times as compared with that of 1998.
- ② There is an increase of 20% in total this year.
- ③ It has been increased by a factor of 4 since 1995.
- ④ It would be expected to increase 5 times.
- ⑤ The table shows a three times increase over that of last year.
- ⑥ It was decreased twice than that of the year 1996.
- ⑦ The total number was lowered by 10%.
- ⑧ It rose from 10 to 15 percent of the total this year.

⑨ Compared with 1997, it fell from 15 to 10 percent.

⑩ The number is 5 times as much as that of 1995.

### (3) 用于解释原因、分析影响的常用句型

① Everybody knows that...

② It can be easily proved that...

③ It is true that...

④ No one can deny that...

⑤ One thing that is equally important to the above mentioned is...

⑥ The chief reason is that...

⑦ We must recognize that...

⑧ There is no doubt that...

⑨ I am of the opinion that...

⑩ This can be expressed as follows:

⑪ To take... for an example, ...

⑫ We have reasons to believe that...

⑬ Now that we know that...

⑭ Among the most convincing reasons given, one should be mentioned...

⑮ The change in... largely results from the fact that...

⑯ There are several causes for this significant growth in..., first, second, finally...

⑰ A number of factors could account for the development in...

⑱ Perhaps the primary reason is...

⑲ It is chiefly responsible for...

⑳ The reasons for ... are complicated. And probably they are found in the fact...

### (4) 用于论证和说明的常用句型

① As it is described that...

② It has been illustrated that...

③ It provides a good example of...

④ We may cite another instance of...

⑤ History may provide us with the examples of...

⑥ A number of further facts may be added...

⑦ The situation is not unique, it is typical of dozens I have heard.



- ⑧ A recent investigation indicates that...
- ⑨ According to the statistics provided...
- ⑩ According to a latest study, it can be predicted...
- ⑪ There is no sufficient evidence to show that...
- ⑫ All available evidence points to the fact that...
- ⑬ Examples given lead me to conclude that...
- ⑭ It reveals the unquestionable fact that...
- ⑮ The idea may be proved by facts...

## 5. 用于文章或段落起始的常用句型

- ① **With the growing popularity of internet surfing (computers / cars / mobile phones / pagers / PDP television / ...) in China, the quality of our lives is improving for the better.**
- ② **As the proverb says / goes...** (It goes without saying that... / Generally speaking, ... / It is often said that...)
- ③ **With the (rapid) development of science and technology (market economy / electronic industry / information industry / higher education / ...) an increasing number of people come to realize that** (knowledge is power / education is of vital importance / ...)
- ④ **Currently, there is a widespread concern over** drug abuse (high unemployment rate / wildlife extinction / environmental pollution / organized crime / energy crisis / water shortages / traffic jams / increasing traffic accidents / ...).
- ⑤ **Recently the issue of... has been brought to public attention.** (Currently there is a widespread concern that... / Now people in growing number are coming to realize that...)
- ⑥ **Nowadays, a heated debate (discussion) about** private cars / stocks / brain-drain / China's football / ... is under way in China.
- ⑦ **As the public awareness of** the market economy (population control / socialism and communism / wildlife preservation / environmental protection / higher education / competition / laws and regulations / ...) **heightens**, the gap between China and the developed countries will gradually vanish (many social problems will be solved gradually).
- ⑧ **Recently, extensive studies (statistics / surveys / investigations / ...) show**

- (reveal / indicate / demonstrate / prove / ...) that 107 Chinese cities and 1231 small towns suffer water shortages.
- ⑨ **There are three major values of** owning a car ( a computer / an apartment / a mobile phone...). To begin with..., Next..., Last... There are, on the other hand, more reasons against it. First ( ly ) ..., Second ( ly ) ..., Finally...
- ⑩ **Now an increasing number of people come to realize that** time is money ( knowledge is power / science and technology energize economic growth / we must learn to live in harmony with wildlife / cheating never pays ).
- ⑪ **Now it is commonly held that, but I doubt whether** ...
- ⑫ We enjoy Internet surfing **not because** we are curious about new things, **but because** Internet represents the latest technology.
- ⑬ **The possible solutions of** the energy crisis ( water shortages / desertification / pollution / theses social problems /...) depend on three factors ( and on specific situations ).
- ⑭ **Faced with..., quite a few people argue that..., but other people conceive differently.**
- ⑮ **The three major reasons affecting** ( responsible for ) the rapid economic growth ( traffic accidents / fires / wildlife extinction / the floods / the collapse of new building / traveling fever / energy crisis ) **are A, B, and C.**
- ⑯ Different people have different attitudes towards the bidding of the 29th Olympic Games ( private cars / high unemployment rate / Internet surfing / private schools / state monopoly of telecommunication / urbanization / stock... ). **Some are in favor of... while others are against...**
- ⑰ When it comes to the access to WTO / Internet surfing / private schools / brain-drain / e-business / China's football / recycling...), **most people believe that..., but other people argue that.**
- ⑱ To lend or not to lend money to a friend ( To be or not to be married ) **depends on specific situations.**
- ⑲ **For years, extensive research efforts have been focused ( centered ) on** decoding the book of life ( development of optical computers / elimination of desertification / human organ transplantation /... ).
- ⑳ **In spite of these problems of** the private companies in China ( the home-



made instruments / private cars / joint ventures), **their strengths far outweigh their weaknesses.**

## 6. 用于文章或段落结尾的常用句型

- ① **Without** computer ( cell telephone / cars / microelectronics / telecommunication / Internet / advances / ... ), **it would be difficult to imagine modern life.**
- ② **From this point of view, we can see...** ( On account of this we can find that... / Therefore, these findings reveal the following information: ... )
- ③ **We should do our best in eliminating** industrial pollution ( fake products / crimes / illiteracy / poverty in China... ).
- ④ **In a word** ( In conclusion / To sum up ), ...
- ⑤ **It is imperative for us to take effective measures to** correct the situation ( fight increasing corruption / hold back a tidal wave of crime / ease water shortages / ... ).
- ⑥ **Thus, this is the reason why** ( As far as... be concerned, I believe that / There is little doubt that / It is obvious that ) **we must...**
- ⑦ **There is no immediate solution to the problem of ..., but... might be helpful.** ( None of the solution is quite satisfactory. The problem should be examined in a new way. )
- ⑧ **In the race for** quality ( knowledge / excellence / efficiency / creativity / truth / happiness / scientific exploration / technological innovation / ... ), **there is no finish line.**
- ⑨ **At best**, he does not tell the truth; **at worst**, he is not equal to his job.
- ⑩ **The problem is not** the death of one man ( that we cannot do it ); **the problem is** the life of this organization ( that we hate to do such nasty things ).
- ⑪ **In order to make our world a better place in which to live, we must** learn to live in harmony with all wildlife species ( stop polluting our environment right away / conscientiously follow family planning ).
- ⑫ **It is high time that we put considerable emphasis on...** ( Taking into account all these factors, we may safely reach the conclusion that... / The result is dependent on... )
- ⑬ **In short**, population explosion, environmental pollution and exhaustion of natural resources are the major problems to be solved to make our world a